

What is claimed is:

1. A method of operating an EL-lamp circuit, the method comprising:
storing positive charge on a first electrode of a EL-lamp with a power supply;
and
discharging the positive charge stored on the first electrode to a positive terminal
of the power supply.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein discharging the first electrode of the load
further comprises:
cycling on and off a discharge current path that couples the first electrode to
ground; and
when the discharge current path is cycled on, conducting current from the first
electrode to the positive terminal of the power supply.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the discharge current path is off longer than it is
on during a cycle.
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
storing positive charge on a second different electrode of a load with the power
supply; and
discharging the positive charge stored on the second different electrode to the
positive terminal of the supply.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein discharging the second electrode of the load
further comprises:
cycling on and off a discharge current path that couples the second different
electrode to ground; and

when the discharge current path is cycled on, conducting current from the second different electrode to the positive terminal of the power supply with the use of an inductor.

6. A method of operating a cycle of an EL-lamp driver circuit, the method comprising:

placing a select amount of positive charge on a first electrode of a load with a power supply;

discharging the positive charge on the first electrode to a positive terminal of the power supply;

placing a select amount of positive charge on a second electrode of the load with the power supply; and

discharging the positive charge on the second electrode to the positive terminal of the power supply.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein placing a select amount of positive charge on a first electrode of a load further comprises:

cycling on and off a charging current path through an inductor that is coupled between the positive terminal of the power supply and a negative terminal of the power supply; and

when the charging current path is off, coupling charge to the first electrode.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein placing a select amount of positive charge on a second electrode of a load further comprises:

cycling on and off a charging current path through an inductor that is coupled between the positive terminal of the power supply and a negative terminal of the power supply; and

when the charging current path is off, coupling charge to the second electrode.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein discharging the positive charge on the first electrode of the load further comprises:

cycling on and off a discharge current path through an inductor that couples the first electrode to a positive terminal of the power supply; and

when the discharge current path is cycled on, conducting current from the first electrode to the positive terminal of the power supply.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein discharging the positive charge on the second electrode of the load further comprises:

cycling on and off a discharge current path through an inductor that couples the second electrode to ground; and

when the discharge current path is cycled on, conducting current from the second electrode to the positive terminal of the power supply.

11. A method of operating a cycle of an EL-lamp driver circuit, the method comprising:

placing a select amount of positive charge on a first electrode of a load with a power supply;

discharging the positive charge on the first electrode to a positive terminal of the power supply;

placing a select amount of negative charge on the first electrode of the load with the power supply; and

discharging the negative charge on the first electrode.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein placing a select amount of positive charge on the first electrode further comprises:

turning on a first current path between the positive terminal of the power supply and a first side of an inductor; and

cycling on and off a second current path between a second side of the inductor and ground.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the first current path is turned on by a first transistor and the second current path is cycled on and off by a second transistor.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein discharging the positive charge on the first electrode further comprises:

cycling on and off a third current path between the first electrode and the positive terminal of the power supply.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the third current path is cycled on and off by a transistor.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein placing a select amount of negative charge on the first electrode further comprises:

turning on a second current path between a second side of an inductor and ground; and

cycling on and off a first current path between the positive terminal of the power supply and a first side of the inductor.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the second current path is turned on by a second transistor and the first current path is cycled on and off by a first transistor.